THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

THE YANKEE ladies are coming well to the fore. It is said, that no less than five of them entertained the idea of standing for the Presidency of the United States; one of these has been selected and she intends not only to go to the poll but expects to succeed in her candidature. She preaches equality of the sexes, and promises redistribution of public offices among men as well as women. She is Belva A Lock-Wood, a lawyer and a strict advocate of temperance. An English paper inserts an ungallant advertisement that as women were to be admitted to assist in one of the London Libraries, the men have chucked up and are open to engagements elsewhere. It now remains for us to see if in the Yankee land all the males will throw up their "places" too.

LADY HOPE GRANT has presented to the Museum of Science and Art at Edinburgh the gold jug or ewer which was given to her husband by the officers of the British army in China in 1860. It was purchased by them out of the "loot" of the Summer Palace at Pekin. It is of solid gold, and stands twelve and-a-half inches high. The bullion value is estimated at nearly £300. The decoration is boldly wrought, and curiously varied.

A BAND of fifty-two American young ladies have been making the tour of Germany under the charge of a Mr. Bemis and his wife. They have visited Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, Munich, and the Rhine. Mr. Bemis differs from Cook in some respects. He only makes one expedition a year, and his "personally conducted" party is limited to young ladies whose parents are unable to accompany them. Naturally, the expedition attracts the attention of the German journals. Imagine, they say, a German pedagogue and his wife starting off with fifty of our young ladies to make the tour of America, to see Nagara Yellowstone Park, and the Yosemit. Where would you find so many respectable families, not to speak of the nobility but among the officials, or professors, rich merchants, manufacturers, artists, who would suffer their children to join such a party? Moreover, our German misses could not get along with so little escort. The American girl has her own way while she is at school, and rules the household by the time she is seventeen. She knows what to do in an emergency, and better than that, she knows how to avoid an emergency.

THE *Indian Churchman* records the fact that no less than 76 churches in Paris and its suburbs have, during the past eighteen months, been broken into and robbed. This shows, the faith of the Paris robbers in the Godhead of Jesus Christ is on the wane. But robbers every where are a God-forsaken people. except Governments when appropriating other people's land. In olden times the Pope's sanction was deemed an appropriate formality, but civilization now does without it. *Pace* the Western coast of Africa.

THERE has just been completed, in a railway engine shop in Pennsylvania, a locomotive which, it is anticipated, will be able to pull a train on the New York division of the Lehigh road at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

LORD ARTHUR Grosvenor and Lord Henry Grosvenor, the second and third sons of the Duke of Westminster, will be among the tourists in India this winter. They will leave London next week for Bombay in the *Peshawur*.

THE Russian Government, being puzzled as to the future of the many graduates which their Universities turn out, hit upon the happy expedient of exporting them to Central Asia. The first experiment, according to the *Novoe Vremya*, was not a success. An order was issued that certain appointments in the Turkistan administration were to be set aside for graduates from Russia, and in accordance with this regulation the Governor-General applied for a man when one of these posts became vacant last winter. The Government thereupon sent out a brilliant product of the St. Petersburg University, giving him a large sum for an outfit, travelling expenses and mess allowance, and likewise a part of his salary in advance. Three months elapsed and then—the following despatch arrived from Turkistan:—"Although *Tchnovnik N.* reached Tashkend in accordance with the stipulated date, yet he has never yet put in an appearance. On inquiry I find the following to be the reason." He left St. Petersburg drunk; he was drunk all the way; at Tashkend he arrived drunk; and after being drunk there a whole month died drunk, I therefore have to beg that you will appoint me another."

THE Bangalore Railway authorities have issued an order prohibiting all natives of whatever rank or position from coming to the platform on the arrival or departure of a train. Are all natives of Bangalore such dishonorable men as necessitated their exclusion from the railway platform, or is this order but a second outburst of the anti-native feeling? The Government of India should inquire into the matter.

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"As long ago as June 1878, an order was given by the Russian Government for the construction of a maritime canal to give access directly from the Gulf of Finland to St. Petersburg. Owing to various causes the work was postponed, but quite recently a beginning was made, and it will probably be pressed forward now with all possible expedition. From a military as well as from a commercial point of view the canal will be a work of great importance, for it will enable vessels of the largest tonnage to reach the capital. At present all such vessels have to find a harbour at Cronstadt. The importance of the canal will be vastly increased when, as proposed, it is linked to the great canal system which is based upon the Volga.

A CURIOUS subject of inquiry is engaging some of the New York papers. It seems that the daughter of a millionaire of that city has recently married her father's coachman; and an enterprising journal has discovered that this is by no means the first case of the kind. A single swallow does not make a summer, but to the American mind a misalliance or two in a decade signifies a "new departure" in matrimony. The New York journals are asking to what this novel predilection for coachmen on the part of their country-women is to be ascribed. Is it the coachman's livery that captivates the maidenly fancy? Or is it his commanding position upon the box that invests him with charm? The *New York Times* says that there are those who imagine that the secret of Jehu's fascination lies in his calves. "These are exposed to view by his kneebreeches, and offer striking contrast to the slender calves of the average young man. On the other hand, it must be remembered that no intelligent girl places any confidence in her coachman's calves, for she knows that in many instances they are the work of art and not of nature." This latter reflection is consoling, but it leaves the matter as much a mystery as ever. For our own part if we did—which we don't—believe in the alleged craze for coachmen, we would put it down to the reading of—George Elliots' 'Aurora Floyd.' Nor do we see why, in the land of equality and brotherhood, a coachman should not draw an occasional prize in the matrimonial lottery.

WHEN milk is poured into a cup of tea, the albumen of the milk, and the tannin of the tea instantly unite and form leather, or minute flakes of the same compound which constitute the texture of tanned hides, and which make it leather, as distinguished from the original skin. In the course of a year, it is said, a tea drinker of average capacity imbibes enough leather to make a pair of shoes, supposing he allows his tea to stand in the pot more than 15 minutes. This new discovery makes almost the whole of the civilised world a body of leather or shoe-eaters (not in its native sense of course) which is not a very refreshing idea. But may we venture to ask our friend the lucky discoverer, what leather is made from the tea tannin and the milk albumen? If in reply to our query he mentions interdicted leather, the Hindus had better mix goat's-milk with their tea to preserve their caste in tact.

THE GOA JUDGE, Senhor A. A. Leitao, who was suspended some time ago for corruption, has been condemned by the Government of Portugal to have his name removed from the Judicial Staff.

A MACHINE for cooking by electricity has been invented in Canada. It consists of a saucepan or hot plate, so isolated by non-conductors, that the bottom forms the positive pole of a current. The other pole is attached to a moveable point which travels over the under surface of the pan in circles sufficiently quick not to burn a hole through. Some cakes were cooked in the apparatus, and eaten by the inventor and his family, who are believed to be the first members of the human race who have eaten food cooked by the electric spark. One lady declared she tasted the flavour of electricity "quite strong."

THE NEW draft Railway Bill recently referred to by Mr. Hope has been published. The Bill contains the following new clauses not found in the old Acts:—"Every railway administration authorised to construct a line of railway shall, unless the Governor General otherwise directs, absolutely follow the maxima and minima moving and fixed dimensions laid down from time to time for general adoption on any gauge, and shall follow such standard for weight of rails, strength of bridges, and general structural character of all works up to rail level inclusive, as the Governor General may from time to time prescribe. The Governor General may at any time require that a railway shall cause at least one passenger train each way daily to be so timed as to conveniently serve the postal arrangements of the Empire. Every railway shall provide and maintain at its own cost the accommodation required at any railway station for the purposes of the post office. Free allowance of personal luggage, not being merchandise or other articles carried for hire or profit, shall in no case be less than 15 seers weight for each passenger. Children not above three years old accompanying passengers shall be carried free on all railways. Children above three years and under twelve years old shall be carried on all railways at half the ordinary fares. The classification of goods shall be arranged by every railway administration subject to approval of the Governor General. Every railway shall provide latrine accommodation in its passenger carriages of all classes when used for through journeys of greater length than 50 miles. A neglect of this precaution will render the railway liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every carriage not so provided, and for every day on which such carriage is used." Some provisions for conveniently accommodating live animals are provided for. We wish Government have inserted a clause in the Bill requiring all railway officials to be more respectful to native passengers, and to impose a penalty for its infraction.

WEDNESDAY 12TH NOVEMBER.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN is said to be preparing a reply to Mr. Wilfred Blunt's articles about India, which will most probably appear in the November number of the *Fortnightly Review*. The author of the "Great Republic" has a style of his own, and we can easily conceive the sensational language that we shall be treated to; but how far that will upset Mr. Blunt's facts and arguments is quite another matter.

THE *Morning Post* asserts that during a late conversation between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Dufferin, the latter announced that any interference by the English Government with his acts as Viceroy in the administration of India would be immediately followed by resignation. Such non-interference is impossible. Lord Dufferin can not be made such a despot over the destinies of India as our English contemporary would have us believe however unwilling he may be to see his acts interfered with either by the India Council or the Houses of Parliament. He knows the principles of constitutional Government too well to expect any such pledge from the Prime Minister. In short the story has been put in circulation only as in a sensational *on dit*.

SAYS THE *Pall Mall Gazette* that disagreement still prevails between the French Cabinet and the Budget Committee with respect to the necessary adjustment of the Ministerial Budget. M. Ferry and M. Tirard attended the Committee last evening, and after they had been heard in the Committee, the latter adhered to its resolution against the Government by 11 to 4, and recommended the reduction of expenses in all the Ministries, not merely in those of War and Marine. The *Daily News* correspondent says

that General Campenon will probably shortly resign the War Office, and it is doubtful whether Admiral Peyron will stay at the Ministry of Marine. Both Ministers have positively refused to submit to any further reductions in their Budgets.

WE TAKE the following from our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News*: "An indignant matron at Madras writes to a local paper to suggest a srike on the part of the ladies against the butchers. The latter are visiting the offence of the Municipality in taxing their sheep upon the heads of the public, by enormously raising the price of their meat. The correspondent says, a leg of mutton was brought to me by my butler this morning and on asking the price, I was told Rs. 1-9,—this for a joint which before the strike would have cost me 12 annas. I most indignantly refused to take it, and told my boy that I would sooner live on poultry for the next six months than give in to such extortion. He calmly replied " all other ladies paying same." She appeals to " the head of each and every household in Madras"—a believer in petticoat Government,evidently—to be firm; to"refuse steadily, one and all, to buy a single joint of either beef or mutton unless the price be what each individual paid before the strike," calculating that the butchers, finding their meat left on their hands, because no one will pay the higher rates they are charging, will soon "come to their senses." A strike about high priced tea ushered in the American republic. Will a similar movement in Madras give us a chi-chi democracy ?

KING THEEBAW is said to have introduced the following reforms in his administration :—Any thief caught is to be killed without inquiry as to his relatives. ANY one found drunk is to receive fifty lashes. No liquor is to be sold to the native of Upper Burmah. The extreme punishment to which the thief becomes liable smacks of a loan from the Penal Code of England two centuries ago, with the limit of five shillings omitted. The second and third items are in our opinion, very wholesome though impracticable. Will His Majesty of the golden umbrella hold himself amenable to it ?

WE COMMEND the following extract from the Rev F. A. Russell's " Lectures on Religious History to educated Natives" to the notice of our readers. " We Englishmen have reaped a fuller life since we knew you Hindus. The knowledge of your literature has enriched our thought, and study of your customs has enlarged the horizon of our experience. The same result has followed through your intercourse with England. A new stimulus has been given to education, a broader idea of life has entered into your thought. From all these things the inference is that yet richer results would follow a more sympathetic contact .But before that can be realised, there must be a truer respect for each other's Past in our minds. Many of your religious customs seem strange to us, many of ours seem untoward to you. In this state of things, it seems to me that a new idea of Religious History, the idea of 'God in History,' would afford the end desired. Thereby alike India and England might find in their new religious synthesis wherewith to honor all that is best in their respective Pasts and prepare for their Future. The conception of one God revealed in all Religious History, who has allowed the nations to sit at His feet, each spelling out that phase of His character to which its special training led it, in order that in these latter days Men should find their common work in uniting these results in order to get a new idea of His character, is a conception under which we might reach the realest brotherhood."

IT IS stated that a new company will probably be formed to construct the Indo-European Railway, *via* the North African Coast ; the route will lie through, Paris, Gibralter, Tangeirs Tunis, Tripoli, Cairo, Bussora, Kurrachi and Bombay. The nominal capital of the Company is 12 millions.

THURSDAY 13TH NOVEMBER.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL of Forests Dr. Schlich will soon go home to organise a forest class at Cooper's Hill College. It will probably take him a year or two to fulfil his mission. Sir John Lubbock lately suggested a school of Forestry for England, and here is an opportunity of supplying the desideratum at the cost of India ; as India, we fancy, has no forest, such an institution is not needed, besides the natives of India can easily go to England to study in Cooper's Hill College.

THE CORRESPONDENT of a Madras paper writes to say that Pondicherry has, for over half-a-century, claimed a piece of justice always denied by the authorities in Paris. There are four lakhs of rupees paid annually by the British to the French Government, to compensate them for abstaining to deal in salt and opium. This sum was appropriated for the wants of the island of Reunion. It has now been decided that these four lakhs shall be reserved to pay interest on the cost of the harbour to be contstructed at Pondicherry. This means that the French are prepared to sink a crore of rupees or more for the projected harbour. It will go to England when Pondicherry is annexed.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that the consent of the Secretary of State for India has been obtained to a measure of Lord Ripon's giving a sort of fixity to the temporary tenures now obtaining in the North West Provinces, the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras and Central India resembling in some respects the Permanent Settlement of Bengal. The chief points proposed are :—When once the land has been classified and valued, as has been done in most districts, there is to be no new classification or revaluation. When the term of a settlement expires, it is to be renewed, subject to enhancement only for three causes:—an extension of cultivation : the effect of improvements executed by the State at its own expense: and a rise in prices. There will be no re-survey on re-settlement, unless the old records have been destroyed, or are so bad as to be useless. The rent, permanently fixed is to be *in kind*, not in coin, *i. e.* an ever shifting permanency in every Pergunnah and every month.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND has been elected as President of the United States of America and not Mr. Blaine as formerly reported.

THE TRANSFER of Sub-Inspector Lalluram Panday's case to the file of the District Judge of Muzufferpore has thrown our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* out of balance for the favour which the Hon'ble Justices of the High Court have thought fit to show the defendant. It says :—"An affidavit was sworn before the Judge at Purneah on Friday, that the High Court had ordered the case of Laluram Panray to be transferred to Mozufferpore, and the witnesses were discharged. It rests now with the Sessions Judge of Mozufferpore, Mr. A. C. Brett, to fix a day for the trial. This transfer of the case must be a great inconvenience to Mr. Walker, whose presence just now is required at his factory. He has been absent for some weeks at Purneah station in connection with the case, and will now have to go to Muzufferpore. It is almost enough to make a man suffer wrong and say nothing, rather than appeal to the slow and expensive process of the law for satisfaction. This transfer to Mozufferpore was wholly unnecessary. As for the unwillingness of the local pleaders to defend Laldram—it is probably mainly due to the bad odour the police have brought themselves into the district, so that almost literally every man's hand is against them, as their hand is aginst every man—he does not want a pleader if he has engaged a barrister from Calcutta ; and as for prejudice on the part of Mr. Pratt, the Sessions Judge, the notion is absurd. Mr Pratt was not even present in the district at the time of the occurrence and during the proceedings in the Magistrate's court, but was absent on leave." Indeed the Judges should have thought more of Mr. Walker's troubles in coming to Mozufferpore than giving the poor fellow a chance of fair trial. We would have heartily thanked our contemporary if he had the same sympathy and qualms of conscience when for want of a jury, poor black natives are dragged from their hearth and home to a distant district hundreds of miles away to tell their story to a European jury regarding a European culprit. Selfishness has its sides of which the darkest is the *gross* one.

ON THURSDAY Evening last, about 6 o' clock, Bombay was visited by a heavy storm of rain from the north-east. This is considered a most unusual circumstance at this time of the year.

LORD DUFFERIN has appointed as his A. D. Cs. Lord Russell, the Hon. Harbord, and A. G. Balfour.

FRIDAY 14TH, NOVEMBER.

AN enterprising Hindu capitalist has opened a factory for the purpose of making lucifer matches at Chinchpogly near Bombay. The machinery, which is worked by steam, has been imported from England. The locale should have been Madras where even the light of a lucifer match might prove useful to some people. Perhaps our friend of the *Indian Spectator* wants it.

WE TAKE the following from the *Englishman* ;—THE Secretary of State for India is said to have again drawn the attention of all the local Governments to the rules in regard to the placing of Government information at the disposal of the Press. His lordship in the first place points out the great importance of this privilege which is left to the discretion of the heads of departments, and states that where doubts exist as to the propriety or otherwise placing the Government information before the Press, the advice of higher authority should be sought. The most important part of his Lordship's letter, however, is that in which he directs attention to the fact that the time when the information is given is often of much importance as the information itself.

A RESOLUTION by the Government of India in the Department of Finance directs that all book binding required by the Secretariat and other offices in Simla shall be executed at the Government Central Branch Press located there. Under previous arrangements the book binding was done by or through the agency of the duftries of the various offices, but it is considered that the establishment added to the Government Central Branch Press will do the work better and more economically. Alas ! for our Kaloos and Fuzloos.

THE GRAPHIC gives publicity to a new discovery made in Germany of reading the character of a man or woman by looking to the pair of shoes worn by him or her. It says :—" To our long list of " ologies" another has just been added, and is said to have taken rise from among the Germans. It goes by the name of shoelogy and one's character may be read by inspecting different ways in which shoes are worn down. For instance, it has been noticed that after shoes have been worn for a few weeks, if the heel and toe have been trodden evenly the owner is an energetic man of business, or a good wife and mother. If the sole be worn on the outer edge, it shows eccentricity in man, or love of adventure and an original mind in woman. If worn away on the inner edge, it denotes masculine feebleness or feminine modesty." All this looks very nice in *writing*, but in putting it to the test (I have tried it myself) I think most of us will find that this lately discovered—what shall I call it—Science (!) ! !—is very contradictory in its details. At least, this is *my* opinion, but of course it's purely a matter of " *chacun a soi-meme*."

THE MADRAS JOURNALS are groaning under the weight of their Governor's Minute, but they have manfully taken upon themselves the duty of printing it in *extenso*. The Governors on this side of India scold their subalterns for writing long reports, but the snubbed will now find immunity from such rebukes by quoting this precedent. The *Madras Mail*, thus remarks apologetically to his constituents :—" Why he did—so well-read a man as the author—forget in practice Prince Henry's remark about " one half-penny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack ?" However, we are bound to give our readers both the bread and sack. But never before did a gubernatorial Minute stand so painfully in need of judicious editing, as that one before us. His Excellency says that Mr. J. D. Rees, who was, in the absence of Captain Awdry, acting as my Private Secretary, while this paper was being composed, I am especially indebted." We do beg our readers not to smile at this naive admission."

ONE KISHOO VENAYEK of Bombay went to a great feast at the Kulbadevi temple at Bombay and, being attracted by the ornaments on the idol, he abstracted some of them and hid them under his clothes but as he was clearing out of the place, he stumbled on the threshhold and fell, and the ornaments rolled out of his clothes, much to the astonishment of the Durwan, who immediately arrested him, and on being made over to the Magistrate, he gave the fellow six months imprisonment with hard labour. This will be an encouragement to the superstition of the Hindoos of Bombay, so says the *Indian Daily News*.

LIEUTENANT W. H. PAIN, of the 2nd Queen's Regiment, some time Transport Officer at Peshawar, made a clever and plucky capture the other day of a soldier bent on running *amuck*. The man had adjourned with his rifle and ammunition to a slight eminence, whence he announced his intention of shooting any one who attempted to take him. Nothing daunted, the young officer placed two men with loaded rifles so that their fire would intersect at right angles on the mutineer; and then bidding them cover him and fire if he raised his rifle, stepped up to the ruffian, and disarmed him himself. This was, indeed, soldier-like.

A RUMOUR IS AFLOAT that on account of the heavy falling of in the traffic on the East India Railway line, the authorities contemplate reducing the salaries 25 per cent. all round. If the rumour proves true which we hope not, the under-paid clerks and menials will have a bad day and very likely the menials will refuse to serve the Company on reduced wages. We trust the Company will look back twice before taking such an unwise step.

IN A SPEECH BY Lord Granville at the Lord Mayor's banquet, His Lordship intimated his readiness to mediate between France and China. It is necessary that he should, since the celestials have exposed the French tactics so grievously before Keelung and Tamsui, and will perhaps oblige Admiral Courbet and his lieutenants to turn tail if immediate reinforcements are not forthcoming The pigtails have also had the hardihood to reject French proposals for allowing them to retain the island of Formosa for 50 years.

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SATURDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

MR. A. P. MACDONNELL and Moulvie Abdool Jabbar, Deputy Magistrate of Patna, have been nominated to the vacancies in the Bengal Council. How our friends beat the bush about the matter!

THIS IS A BAD season for the Indigo Planters. The outturn has not only been much less than that of the previous year, the price has also gone down considerably. The 17 chests that were sold lately fetched Rs, 35 less a maund than last year, and the reason for this fall is that buyers' ideas of value are much below last year's rate.

A RECENT CYCLONE at Catania in Sicily has been disastrous. Twenty-seven dead bodies have been found among the ruins of devastated villages. The injured persons number no fewer than 350, and the damage to property is estimated at 5,000,000 francs.

THE WEAVERS of Inverness have worked a beautiful Highland plaid for Mr. Gladstone, as a memorial of his recent "progress" through Scotland. It was forwarded to Hawarden last week, with the following lines :—

This plaid will keep you warm Willie ;
You'll catch no colds nor chills
By wearing this memento
From the weavers of Holm Mills.

DURING his recent visit to Beerbhoom, the Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to the Zillah school. On learning that the school stood first at the last Entrance examination among the Zillah schools in Bengal, His Honor expressed much satisfaction, and notified his intention to give a prize to the Beerbhoom boy who stands highest at the next Entrance examination.

TO ANTICIPATE the distress which has already made its appearance and is likely to prove severe in the District of Moorshedabad towards the close of the official year, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has asked the permission of the Government of India to appropriate a sum of two lacs to be expended upon an irrigation canal system in the District, and to commence work upon the projected Ranaghat-Bhuwangola Railway.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us of the high-handedness of two young talukdars of Debagram in the District of Nuddea, Babus Shyamapada and Durgapada Bannerji. The Babus, as our informant tells us, became dissatisfied with their ryats of Hatgutcha for the resistance they showed to paying Abwabs &c with which their landlords saddled them, especially to sowing indigo seed in their fields and at once took to worry them in a variety of ways. The last crowning act of the said Babus, as our Correspondent tells us, was to break open the house of a Mahomedan Mundal, and to spill the paddy in his barn and to maul some other persons at night with a *posse* of lattials. Apprehending such oppression from their young landlords they had procured the services of a police constable, but this precaution availed them nothing, for when the constable went out to stop the riot he was beaten by the clubmen and his uniform and chapras were forcibly taken away from him. The poor villagers and the constable have lodged their respective complaints against the Babus who went in person to the village to see all this done under their eyes, and we hear warrant of arrest has been issued for their apprehension. We are sorry to hear of such conduct in men who ought to know better, and should treat their raya's with more kindness and leniency.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 234 against 209 and 225 in the two preceding weeks and 21 in excess of the corresponding week last year. Under the head of cholera there were 15 deaths against 13 and 11 in the two preceding weeks. There were no deaths from small-pox and none in the previous week.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned periodicals and publications :— 1.—Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for 1883-84. 2. Report on the Financial Results of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1883-84. 3. Report on the administration of the Salt Department for 1883-84. 4. Punjab License Tax Report for 1883-84. 5. Army Circulars—India, 1884. 6. Navajivan, a Bengali monthly for Agrahayan.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London November 9.—Mr. Sampson Lloyd, Conservative candidate, has been elected member for South Warwickshire, in the room of the deceased Member, the Hon'ble G.H.C. Leigh. Mr. Lloyd polled 3,100 votes, whilst Mr. Compton, the Liberal candidate, only polled 1,900.

11.—The Lord Mayor's Banquet took place at the Guildhall last night. Mr. Gladstone was absent. In the speech made by Granville, he intimated his readiness to mediate between France and China. He hoped Lord Wolseley would, besides relieving General Gordon, leave a stable government in the Soudan. In the report of Lord Northbrook on his mission to Egypt, he said it had not yet been discussed by a Cabinet Council, and therefore it was impossible to make any statement there anent at present. In conclusion, his lordship said that, if the Tories formulated a scheme for the re-distribution of seats, the Government would modify theirs in accordance with it. Persistent rumours are current that peace negotiations have been opened between France and China, France foregoing the indemnity she claimed from China. The House of Commons have passed the Franchise Bill through Committee, the amendment of Lord Stanley, postponing the operation of the Bill until the Bill for the Redistribution of Seats was passed, was negatived by 194 to 109 votes. A discussion took place in the House of Lords relating to the annual transfer of the Madras Government to the hills. The majority favoured the present system.

12.—The House of Commons last night read the Franchise Bill a third time without a division. The debate showed that a compromise was improbable. Mr. Gladstone said he declined to be responsible for the eventual constitutional crisis. Colonel Warren, Special Commissioner, appointed to settle the Bechuanaland difficulty, has sailed for the Cape.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1884.

THE ZEMINDARS AND THEIR CRITICS.

SOME of our native contemporaries have been at great pains lately to demonstrate that the Zemindars of Bengal and Behar are playing the ungrateful unpatriotic churls by withholding themselves from the movement lately set on foot for a memorial for Lord Ripon. The charge is an odious one, and when frequently repeated is apt to create a breach of harmony which in the interests of native society should not be permitted. This consideration and this alone induces us to enter our caveat against it. We are no advocates of the zemindars ; we hold no brief from them ; we have derived no special benefit from them as a class ; our list shows that we do not reckon more than a tithe of our subscribers from that body ; and we can well afford to leave them to the tender mercies of those of our contemporaries who have assumed the role of teachers of morality and duty to them. But we are opponents of the Tenancy Bill. Through good report and through evil report we have opposed it since its inception. We oppose it, not because it is calculated to injure the zemindars, but because it will injure the great bulk of the native community—some 50 millions out of the 61 millions of Bengal and Behar. We protest against it, because it prepares the way for the transfer of the land from the hands of those who now hold and cultivate it to those of foreign capitalists in whose behalf some Government officers are interested. We turn our face against it, because it will hasten the conversion of the agricultural community to day-labourers and candidates for transportation to Demerara. We object to it, because we sincerely believe that it entirely destroys all confidence in a solemn pledge given and for a century respected by Government. We object, moreover, because it recognizes expediency and not justice and fair-play as the principle of governmental action. The Zemindars derive the benefit—such as it is—of our opposition to the Bill, not because we oppose especially in their behalf, but because they are interested in it. The difference between them and us is broad and marked ; we oppose because it is our *duty* as public journalists to oppose every thing that is wrong, and they oppose because it is their *interest* to do so. The end sought, however, is, in either case the same, and we are glad therefore to learn that the great body of the Zemindars stand firm by their representatives and have shut their ears to Syrens' songs and perfidious advice. For them who are about to be deprived of their patrimony or of self-acquired property—for being permitted to retain the shell when the white and the yolk have been sucked out by another is tantamount to being totally deprived of the egg—it would be suicidal to give an address to Lord Ripon and praise his administration. They cannot do so without pratically abandoning their opposition to the Tenancy Bill. The Syrens who sing in their ears now are the very persons who have hitherto denounced them as hard-hearted wretches who fatten on the life-blood of the ryot, and most warmly advocate the passing of the Tenancy Bill with such modifications as would make it much more oppressive than what it is. Let it be granted for the sake of argument and not as a fact that the Bill is just and impartial, that it breaks no pledge and injures no one, and that the Zemindars are entirely mistaken in opposing it, still the fact remains that they do oppose it, and will to the last denounce it as spoliatory ; and so long they do oppose it they cannot praise the authors of the measure. To do so would be to abandon their opposition. They cannot blow hot and cold at the same time, and those who tell them they can do so, are not honest in their advice, or are very much blinded by their prejudices. We would respect the man for his honesty and consistency who would tell the Zemindars to abandon their opposition to the Tenancy Bill and make them believe that that measure is intended for their benefit, to bring on the millenium or to inaugurate the kingdom of heaven on earth. There would be something manly and straightforward in it ; but the juggle about the double action of praise and blame, or of a carefully worded address omitting all mention of the Tenancy Bill, or of praising generally without reference to any particular measure, being consistent and proper, is unworthy of honest men. The advice is wrong, it is known to be wrong, and it is given only to carry out a particular project—to compromise the zemindars and force their hands. We cannot be a party to such an advice, or allow one party under cover of it to hoodwink another. It is not our object in this article to review the administration of Lord Ripon—to weigh the merits and demerits of the various measures of reform and improvement he has initiated—the time will come for it very soon ; but we can anticipate our verdict at once by saying that the noble Lord has been throughout actuated by the best of intentions ; but admitting it we see no ground for the Zemindars to abandon their opposition. No recognition of merit in another requires a person to forget his just rights and the injury attempted to be done. The law does not let off the doctor who with the best of intentions administers an ounce dose of corrosive sublimate mistaking it for chalk. The doctor who not long ago killed a child by not putting in a sufficient quantity of water in a mixture of carbolic acid was not actuated by any dishonest motive, and indeed was a near relative of the patient, but he was nevertheless punished heavily. And what was right in his case is equally right in administrative measures. The charge of ingratitude is a foul one to bring, but there is no truth whatever in it. It is a political or journalistic dodge and nothing more. There is no room for gratitude where the alleged service is serious injury. Let those who have had a good turn done them manifest their feeling in any way they choose ; but it is no reason that those who have suffered or are about to suffer, are to forget the bad turn done them and proclaim that nothing has been done to hurt them, or to come before the public with a falsehood on their lips. It is the aggressiveness of the agitators that we denounce. Let them by all means do what they think proper, and we may think them mistaken, but we shall not find fault with them for doing what they imagine best—even if they play drakes and ducks with their conscience ; but we cannot permit them to denounce those who do not follow in their train as ungrateful and suffering from moral turpitude. Gratitude has been described by some as a lively manifestation of a desire for favors to come, and a writer accentuates it by saying that Lord Ripon will be made a Duke and largely consulted about matters Indian, and it would be a good policy therefore to give him an address. Our nature and habit and education make us look upon this suggestion with disgust. We would rather bear the charge of ingratitude from such a moralist, than be an address-giver with such an anticipation. Our patriotism, such as it is, will we hope and trust, never be actuated by such a motive.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

OUR sapient contemporary of Hare Street good-naturedly advised us the other day to set our house in order before undertaking, what he was pleased to call, our "justification" of the Native Press. We thank our contemporary for his wholesome advice, and

are glad to be able to assure him that our house is in apple-pie order. As regards the Native Press, it does not require from us much of a "justification" from the unjust censure which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has passed upon it, in his recent Resolution on the last Administration Report of the Presidency Division. The Resolution contains its own refutation, and we would fain have remained silent about, it in the hope that the bitterness of feeling which evidently dictated it, would gradually subside, and give way to reason and justice. But public interest imperatively demands that a strong protest should be recorded against this grave injustice, done towards a section of the Press by the responsible head of Government. We are,therefore,glad to find that our contemporaries who have had occasion to speak on the Resolution before us have spoken out in the most distinct and unmistakeable language. The Lieutenant-Governor prefaces his remarks by saying that "No doubt the last year was one of exceptional excitement, unfavourable to calmness and moderation," and no one could be less desirous than Mr. Rivers Thompson of judging the Native Press on the evidence which such time affords." These remarks show a broad and liberal view of the question, and our surprise, therefore, is very great, that the Lieutenant-Governor, while expounding a right maxim, should almost in the same breath, commit a breach thereof in practice and should proceed to judge the Native Press exactly on that evidence which, he says, should not be permitted to be of any influence in forming a correct judgment. It is on the evidence which the times of "exceptional excitement, unfavourable to calmness and moderation" afford that the Lieutenant-Governor has judged the Native Press, and solely on that evidence. The judgment, therefore, based on it is far from correct, and is of little or no value. There is another and more impregnable stand-point still, viewing from which His Honor's verdict on the Native Press, would appear to be not entitled to any weight. It is this: His Honor is the aggrieved party and stands in the place of an accuser. It is his measures that have been severely criticised, it is his government and its officials that have been anathematized, and it is no wonder that he should regard a Press, from which he and his subordinates have experienced much annoyance, with no partial eye. When, therefore, the accuser sits in judgment upon the charges preferred against the accused, the judgment comes naturally to be regarded as of little or no value.

It afforded us, however, the shadow of a relief to hear the Lieutenant-Governor admit that "the absence of calmness and moderation was not peculiar to the Native Press last year, and that English journals lost much of the self-restraint and good feeling which is usually their honourable characteristic in dealing with political and social questions in India." However "self-restraint and good-feeling" might honorably characterise the English Press in dealing with other political and social questions, the fact remains unchallenged, that those "honorable characteristics" disappeared, as if by the stroke of a magician's wand, at least in the case of the major and most influential section of the English Press," whenever any question, in which native interest was concerned came up for discussion. And the absence of these honorable characteristics was particularly systematic and painfully regular during the unfortunate Ilbert Bill controversy, and ever afterwards, in the case of a section of the Anglo-Indian Press at least. The exceptions are significant enough, though the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to call them insignificant. We have, therefore, learnt with no little surprise on so unimpeachable an authority as that of the Lieutenant Governor himself, that English journalism in Bengal, has, with insignificant exceptions, recovered its function of temperate criticism; while His Honor is pleased to remark that "native journalism, as a rule, is still disfigured by a spirit of reckless hostility, a ready acceptance of unfounded rumours, and a proneness to impute unworthy motives to Government and its officers." It would perhaps be unreasonable for us to grudge the Lieutenant-Governor the satisfaction he may derive from undertaking a defence of those who have defended his policy, but we are bound to say that his comparison of the English with the Native Press is any thing but just and fair.

"Many utterances," says the Lieutenant Governor, "of the Native Press and of the Anglo-native Press from which the Vernacular papers take their tone, were during the year such as to bring the papers containing them within the scope of the criminal law." A little impartial enquiry would however have convinced His Honor, that responsible officers of Government charged with the duty of guarding the authority and honor of England were guilty of dereliction of duty, in not having prosecuted certain members of the "English Press" whose columns overflowed with rank sedition and personal libels of the grossest and most malicious type, from day to day. Is it unnatural that the people should despair of obtaining justice when they see that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to justify the English Press which preached sedition and to censure the Native Press which criticised the measures of Government in rather strong language? Had His Honor denounced the whole Indian Press, both European and Native, for employing unparliamentary language in their criticisms and comments we would have had no cause to complain. The Lieutenant-Governor and his supporters in the English Press, know as well as any body else, that it is their unrighteous measures, and their provoking writings and utterances that exasperated the native public, and is it to be wondered at, that for a while, their pent-up feelings naturally found vent in the columns of their own organs which are thoroughly representative in their character, but which the Lieutenant-Governor, for reasons best known to himself and to his advisers, regards as only the exponents of the views of their conductors, and not of those of the people. We are not told from what particular quarter His Honor has been supplied with this information. We may be permitted to tell His Honor frankly, that whoever his informant might have been, he has deliberately, and as it appears successfully, tried to mislead him. The Native Press is as representative in its character as any Press in the world, as the circulation and its influence most abundantly make clear. The whole of the Resolution is conceived in a most unkind and unfair spirit, and paints the Native Press in an imaginary dark colour, which does not belong to it.

It pains us to see that an attempt has been made to show that the Vernacular or Anglo-native Press, is disloyal. It is loyal to the core, loyal to her gracious Majesty the Queen Empress; loyal to the ruling power in the land—Her Majesty's Parliament; loyal to Her Majesty's Viceroy, whose *good intentions* are praised,nad extolled to the skies, by the whole of the Native Press in a chorus as it were; it is loyal, we say advisedly and emphatically, to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor himself, whose actions and measures they criticise most uncompromisingly, whenever necessary, only in the hope that he will remove their grievances and try to make his Lieutenancy more popular. Why should His Honor forget that his advent as the Viceroy's Lieutenant in this great Province was hailed with universal joy, as it was expected fervently that the country would benefit immensely under his rule? And it was when His Honor's rule disappointed them most bitterly, that the public, through their accredited organs, was under the painful necessity of their changing their tone. An improvement in the tone of His Honor's rule is sure to be accompanied by a proportionate improvement in the tone of the Native Press. Witness for example the universal commendation of the Lieutenant-Governor's measures in connection with the Nuddea Students' case, the Aranghata accident, the Birbhum distress, and His Honor's interest in the cause of native female Medical Education in Bengal. It is not yet too late to mend, and His Honor, let us sincerely hope, may yet be entitled to a meed of praise from the Native Press, by showing by his public acts, and not by mere professions of good-will, that he has at heart the real interest of the people entrusted to his care. The Native Press is not blind and dishonest, as will appear from His Honor's admission that in all the three instances in which applications were made to Government to sanction the prosecution of calumnious articles in Vernacular papers, they were made by *native* officers. Does it not show most clearly, that the Native Press is as uncompromising in its strictures upon native abusers of authority as upon European,and is that not at least honest? No one is more sorry than we are, for the occasional indiscretions that some of our contemporaries of the Native Press commit, and no one is more anxious to see an improvement in the "tone and temper" of the Native Press than we ourselves are, and we have been the very first among our native contemporaries, who did counsel moderation and respectful representation of our grievances, and who strongly denounced the improper attitude which was so indiscreetly taken by a certain section of the Native Press. But how can any one reasonably expect, that the desired change will be effected by anything like the *threat* openly conveyed in the latter part of His Honor's Resolution? "But when," says the Resolution," it is seen that day after day the Anglo-Native and the Vernacular Press abuses its opportunities and the forbearance of the Government to propagate among a credulous people, libels on individual officers, false imputations on the Courts of justice, and disloyal comments on the Government itself, then it becomes a serious question whether, in the interests of the country and of the mass of readers and their circles of auditors who are thus being misled, toleration may not be pushed *too far*." Or in other words, it becomes a serious question whether an improved and enlarged edition of the late Viceroy's notorious Gagging Act is to be passed or not. We shall not say anything more than this—for to say more is worse than useless—that remarks like these are not at all calculated to bring back the Native Press to its sense of duty. If the Government are really anxious to see an improvement in the tone and temper of the Native Press they have only to avoid causes of irritation in the measures they adopt for the good government of the Province, and also to see that the English Press is not encouraged to do the incalculable amount of harm it has been doing for some time past. The sole and single aim of the Native Press is to protect native interests and to see Her Majesty's Empire in the East established on a firmer basis, namely on the good feelings of a grateful nation, and if they are true to their own interests and those of the country and its Government they will advocate justice through good report and evil report, and for these commendable efforts they look to Government for help and support. Mr. Stevens hits the right point when he says that "the Native Press must, from the nature of things, be always in opposition," and its constant efforts should be, and we venture to think they are, to discharge the duties of "Her Majesty's opposition honestly and with moderation." It is unjust and improper, we say, to attempt to identify "opposition" with enmity and disloyalty, and it is impolitic to subdue opposition by the force of law. No body denies that the Government by a stretch of its power can carry its threat into execution and silence the Native Press, but such a course, the Lieutenant-Governor knows very well, would be simply suicidal. The interests of good Government imperatively demand that the grievances of the ruled should reach the ruler uncolured by the official pencil. It would be opportune to quote here the remarks of Lord Ripon with regard to the freedom of the Press. After speaking of the benefits which the Local-Self Government scheme and the labours of the Education Commission are likely to confer upon the country, His Excellency remarks:—"It was the same object of intellectual and social development that we set before us when we re-established in its plenitude the freedom of the press in India, because we believed that it was a great public advantage that all measures of the Government of every description should be freely and fully discussed by the public in the press. The Government derives very great advantage from that discussion; any errors that may creep into his proposals are pointed out; suggestions, often very valuable, are made, and the Government has an opportunity of learning in what respects the public misinterprets or misapprehends the intentions by which it is animated, so that by timely explanation the real meaning of

those intentions may be made plain." So long as the golden maxim enunciated by His Honor himself in the course of the Resolution is borne in mind, the Native, Press we fain hope, stands little in need of fear on the score of another Press Act. We cannot end our article better than by quoting at length what the Lieutenant-Governor himself feels obliged to admit: "The benefit which a free press, acting with justice and independence in the interests of ruled and the rulers, can do in Bengal is incalculable. Its assistance would be welcomed by the Lieutenant-Governor as an invaluable aid to good Government, both in the denunciation of what is wrong and in helping the people to an appreciation of the efforts of Government to do right. A free press can interpret the rulers to the people and the people to their rulers; and through the medium of the Press honestly conducted, the Government can discover the wants of the country much more clearly and usefully than through the medium of official reports." We refuse to believe that so much wisdom in saying will be perverted into unwisdom in practice.

Human nature is human nature, and it is doubtless irksome to be too frequently told of one's shortcomings, and that is exactly what the principle enunciated requires the Native Press to do, and if it failed therein it may not as well exist, and the administrators who cannot tolerate that have no business to expatiate on the value of a Free Press. Take for instance the Webb case which evoked much native indignation and greatly disturbed the equanimity of the Bengal Government. Had the Native Press not done its duty in it, the Governor-General in Council would never have received it in the way he has done. It might be said that the duty should have been discharged in a milder tone; but who is to be the judge of the tone—the aggrieved or those who are denounced?

THE PATNA DIVISION IN 1883-84.

A RESOLUTION on the General Administration Report of the Patna Division for 1883-84 published in a late issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* furnishes the Lieutenant-Governor with another peg on which to hang any amount of praises of his new Tenancy Bill, the evils attributable to the want of such a legislative measure, and the millenial era that he believes likely to follow its embodiment into law. In the Patna Division district officers for the most part report material improvement in the condition of the people as compared with previous years; and this in spite of floods, unfavourably distributed rainfall, and the natural economic outcomes of such deviations from the ordinary course of nature. The Lieutenant-Governor, from his Secretariat standpoint more or less flatly tells these gentlemen that they are mistaken; that there has been no improvement, and that improvement there cannot possibly be till his Tenancy Bill has become law. The admitted prosperity of Shahabad is set down to the prevalence of *guzashta* tenures, which are regarded as an adumbration of the provisions of the coming Bill. As to Chumparun, the material condition of which district both Mr. Henry the late Collector, and Mr. Worsley the present incumbent of that office report as satisfactory, Mr. Rivers Thompson suggests that both these gentlemen must be wrong. Because, forsooth, during Sir Ashley Eden's tenure of office, no part of Behar caused the Government more anxiety, and because, in 1882, a special committee composed of the Surgeon General, the Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr. Lethbridge reported the district as inhabited by a feeble, sickly race, bloodless and devoid of all the qualities which make effectual labourers. In 1881, Mr. Halliday, the Commissioner, quoted an opinion of Mr. Worsley's that "ryots cannot be expected to make marked strides of improvement until they are vested generally with occupancy rights, and protected from arbitrary enhancement of rents." It follows, accordingly, that three years later they had not made any marked strides in the path of improvement, simply and solely because, up to that time, they had not been vested with occupancy rights. We confess that we are unable to follow this chain of reasoning. Mr. Price, the Collector of Durbhanga, is represented as a new-comer there from the prosperous districts of Eastern Bengal, He finds that in Durbhanga—with a pressure, according to Census Returns, of 876 souls on the square mile, be it remembered—people are not so well off as are the people of Eastern Bengal with a population of a little more than half that amount. It seems to us that, bearing this salient fact in mind, there is nothing very wonderful even if the peasantry in the Durbhanga estate were in that impoverished condition, in which they are represented to be. But we deny that they are so badly off as they are reported to be. *Apropos*, we note that Mr. Mathews, the Joint-Magistrate of Durbhanga, suggests that early marriages and unthrifty habits have a good deal to do with this alleged impoverished condition. The Resolution we have under consideration neglects to inform us whether the Lieutenant-Governor's new Tenancy Bill is warranted to prove a cure for these unthrifty habits and improvident marriages on the part of the poor classes. Mr. Boxwell, recently Collector of Durbhanga, formerly of Gya, is quoted in the Resolution as affirming that the people of the latter district seemed to him poorer than those of the former. It is added that "Mr. Boxwell's observations may have been made under circumstances of impending scarcity." Comment on this ingenuous confession would simply be superfluous. We may add to it that the density of pressure of population on the square mile, is not much less in Gya than in Durbhanga. In this very Resolution Mr. Rivers Thompson is fain to admit at last that "some improvement has taken place in the condition of the Behar districts." Further on again that "Much improvement is perceptible." Finally, in that connection as a matter of course, Mr. Rivers Thompson affirms that the immediate want in Behar is a better rent law—Tenancy Bill that is to say. Any thing and every thing with Mr. Rivers Thompson now-a-days in the way of argument, illustration, or declaration of purpose, tends inevitably to that foregone conclusion. It is a matter for wonderment to us that the late most deplorable accident on the Eastern Bengal Railway has not been attributed by him to delay in getting his proposed Tenancy Bill made into law.

Immigration to the colonies is said to be becoming more popular with the people of Behar. The total results however of foreign emigration are after all very meagre. An aggregate in the year 1883-84 of 4226 emigrations from the Patna Division, out of a population of some seven millions is very insignificant in the said year. The usual temporary cold weather immigration of Beharees to the Eastern districts continued. This, by the way, is a measure of relief to over-population popular with, and profitable, to the lower classes of Beharees, who after a short spell of work in a strange country bring back with them to their homes a fair little hoard of savings and provision for future months. Indigo concerns and the tobacco factory at the old stud premises at Poosa are the most noticeable features that come under the heading "Manufactures." We observe that Mr. Rivers Thompson does not approve of the underhand system of *kurtauli pottahs* that has of late years been invented by Indigo Planters in Tirhoot and Chumparun, and roundly stigmatizes it as "an abuse of the right to sub-let." He says: "The practical severance of the connection between landlord and ryot which these *kartauli* leases produce, and the obtrusion on the landlord of a tenant whom, rightly or wrongly, he does not desire to have, are objectionable phases of the system." Section 37 of the new Tenancy Bill, in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, is going to amend these objectionable phases.

With regard to public feeling in the Patna Division the Commissioner says that there is very little of any sort of interest taken in public measures. It is naively enough admitted that this is the case even with the Tenancy Bill. Present drought and prospect of future famine, naturally enough, seemed much more important matters to the Beharees. We note that, under the head of administrative changes, the only point on which the Lieutenant-Governor would remark is the objection made by Mr. Forbes, the officiating Collector of Sarun, to the use of *kaithi* in Government offices. "I find it a most serious and heart-breaking business," says Mr. Forbes "to have to sit sometimes by the hour together hearing Vernacular papers, not *read* out, but *spelled* out, with other pressing work in hand, and it is not unfrequently necessary to send the *amlah peskars* away to pick out the words with the assistance of the writer." The objection of Mr. Forbes to *kaithi* is supported by the Commissioner of the Division who observes. "It cannot be questioned that the change from the Persian to the *kaithi* characters has not *taken* at all, and we are no better off than we were at its first introduction. I think it will be necessary to adopt a modification of the rule as regards courts and offices." If Deva Nagri characters were adopted, these complaints would never have been made.

On the land revenue demand for the division the collections amounted to 97·7 per cent. The relations between landlord and tenant are described as having been "peaceful and undisturbed." The Excise Revenue showed an increase of more than 2 lakhs over the high figure which it had reached in previous years. There was also an increase in the stamp revenue and the use made of currency notes. Under the heading of Railways and Public Works, we are told, that the Tirhoot State Railway has greatly benefited the country. There can be no doubt of the fact, we think. Less than ten years ago Northern Behar was a very different place to have to do any amount of travelling in than it is now. There were few decent roads beyond civil station limits, half a dozen well kept high ways, on which *gharies* were seldom allowed to put wheel to earth and sundry byways made and kept up by private individuals for their own convenience.

The roads most people had to use were *kutcha* ones, unbridged usually, full of dangerous pitfalls and intervals of quagmire, less endurable to go over than open country where amateur unscientific attempts at roadmaking had never been essayed. Sir Richard Temple's lavish famine expenditure of 1874 has at least left, by way of praise-worthy memorial, some decent roads, and since then the Tirhoot State Railway has to a great extent superseded the need for main thoroughfares. It is now considered as a part of the great system of the North Gangetic State Railway which, when completed, will connect the extreme Eastern and Western limits of these provinces, lying under the shadow of the Himalayas. It has brought the districts of Mozufferpore, Durbhanga, and Chumparun into closer connection with the rest of the Empire, has developed trade resources hitherto languishing, promoted a great export traffic in rice cereals, and oil-seeds, and afforded also employment to many poor labourers, besides a not inconsiderable working staff of educated men. It has provided Behar against future famines.

We are bound to say that the Resolution under notice gives a hopeful account of the material condition of Behar, and we are glad to observe that the fruits of good Government are visible in all directions.

COOCH BEHAR.

A MORE cheerful, hopeful, and authoritatively rosy coloured State paper than the Bengal Government's Resolution dealing with the Administration of the Cooch Behar State for the half year ending 3rd October 1883 it has never been our fortune to come across. The Maharaja, it will be remembered, took over formal possession of his inheritance on the 4th October. The Resolution we have referred to gives a summary account of the stewardship of the Bengal Government, and discusses ways and means, and to some extent appraises the *good intentions* of the present occupant of the *gaddi*. That these are most emphatically good, is very heartily admitted. The Maharaja does not seem inclined to make any very radical changes in the system of general administration introduced under British auspices; but he has to some extent favoured a policy of decentralization, and division of the work of Government and he has appointed a State Council to advise with him and to assist him in the business of that Government, which the Commissioner used to take

altogether on his own shoulders. This Council consists of the Superintendent of the State, the Dewan, and the Chief Judge, the Maharaja acting as its President. To it the annual State budget is submitted, and no new tax can be imposed by the Maharaja without its consent. It will however be open to him to veto any such tax proposed by the Council. Salaries will not be altered and no establishments changed, either by reductions or additional appointments, except by a decision of the Council confirmed by the Maharaja. The Council hears appeals from sentences passed by the Sessions Court, civil appeals both on the facts, and on points of law, from the decisions of the judicial member in original suits, and special appeals on law points only in other civil and revenue cases. Sentences of death will in every case be referred to it for confirmation. The Maharaja's Government in short seems likely to be in substance far more what Englishmen call "constitutional" than the practical autocracy of the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division has hitherto permitted. Happily the power vested in the hands of the English gentlemen who have filled that important official position during the Maharaja's minority has been exercised, on the whole, wisely, and in a commendable spirit of moderation. Still the Maharaja's adoption of constitutional principles as the mainstay of his Government is likely, we fain hope, to be more acceptable to all classes of his subjects than the old leaven of autocracy. It will be none the less acceptable because it is in effect a reversion to an old order of things, precedent to British guardianship. The Bengal Secretariat Resolution now before us sets forth that under the former native administration the Council of State and Chief Court of justice and appeals was the Rajsabha, in which the Rajah sat as president, and the Dewan of the State, and the Dewan of the zemindaries, as members. This Rajsabha was abolished in 1864, by the first Commissioner, and its manifold functions were assumed by him.

The Resolution aforesaid opens with a summary review of the administration of the Tributary State of Cooch Behar during the twenty years minority of the present Maharaja. We are told that the most urgent question to which the attention of the Bengal Government was drawn when it assumed the business of government was the necessity for a survey and re-settlement of the land. Subletting of a most reckless, indiscriminate, ruinous description had been allowed on all sides, and there were more middlemen than cultivators of the soil. The areas held by tenants, the rents and cesses payable for land, the rights of the different grades of tenants were ill-defined, and but a small percentage of the gross amount paid by the actual cultivators of the soil, reached the State as revenue. One gets some idea of the condition of utter muddle into which things had fallen when told that the work of re-settlement and survey extended over a period of thirteen years. By dint of much patient trouble a settlement was, however, effected. The amount of rent payable by the actual cultivator was fixed. So also was the percentage of profit claimable by every superior grade of tenant. A record of the tenures of all persons having rights in the soil was framed, and from the description given of its details, headings &c. we may conclude that it was a full and comprehensive record. With the results it embodied and more than symbolized in figures and tabular statements, both the people and the state were satisfied; had reason to be satisfied. The people were pleased to have complete definition of, and confirmation in, their rights. On the other hand the State began to get its dues, represented by three times as much hard cash as it had ever got before. And the Resolution declares explicitly that this large increase in revenue was obtained without over-assessment, and without causing dissatisfaction among the people. (Our readers may take it with or without salt just as they like.) The Resolution also declares that the rates fixed were low as compared with those paid to zemindars in neighbouring British districts. Less satisfactory to our thinking are those revenue-raising expedients for which the Bengal Government seems inclined to take credit in its capacity as guardian of the Cooch Behar State, inasmuch as it introduced a regular excise system, and "steadily developed" a stamp tax on litigation. Owing to the development of litigation stamp revenue receipts yielded Rs. 1,27,957 to the State treasury in the year 1882-83 as against Rs. 25,965 in 1864-65. Good roads and bridges and a general opening up of communications with the outside world seem to us worthier monuments of English stewardship. The average amount annually spent on road-making for the last twelve years is stated to have been Rs. 73,035 inclusive of the cost of constructing bridges, maintainance and repairs. The construction of a railway from the Dharla river, opposite to the Mogulhat terminus of the Government line from Kawnea is, by the way, now under the consideration of the Maharaja, and preliminary surveys have already been made. It goes without saying that, thanks to the opening up of communications, and consequently of foreign markets, the condition of trade and of agriculture in Cooch Behar gives evidence of much improvement on the old order of things, and promise of a more comfortable manner of life both for traders and cultivators. A large export trade is carried on in rice, mustard, tobacco and jute. Manufactures have yet to come. The Maharaja's cousin, Kumar Gajendranarain, junior, takes a warm interest in agricultural affairs, and is State Superintendent of Agriculture.

The earlier chiefs of Cooch Behar encouraged the immigration of Brahmans, and patronized learning, especially the study of Sanskrit. Education, we are told, is well cared for by their successor. It is satisfactory to be informed that "the knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic is common even among the cultivators." The Maharaja takes much interest in the cause of education, it is written, "and will, the Lieutenant-Governor feels assured, support institutions, the growth of which has been encouraged by many years of patient labour." Means have not yet been invented of subduing nature up to the standard required to make Cooch Behar healthy. The people suffer greatly, from malarious fever, rheumatic affections, spleen, small pox, goitre, skin diseases &c. This seems the only drawback to bucolic happiness in that much favoured State; the one skeleton in the cupboard. A great deal, however, has been done to mitigate the nuisance. Dispensaries have been established; vaccination introduced; the gradual extention of cultivation and reclamation of jungle land has in itself proved a remedy even more efficacious than doctor's prescriptions. Last year there was an outbreak of cholera of a very virulent type. The police report that in the whole State, out of 3340 persons attacked by this fell disease only 761 recovered. For the purpose of showing the manner in which the cholera fastened on particular spots, the Deputy Commissioner mentions an instance in which a police investigation accidentally brought to notice that out of about 25 inhabitants of a homestead where a dacoity had taken place all, except four, had died of cholera; and of the police who made the investigation, three were attacked by the disease, and one died. The self-sacrifice and devotion displayed during the epidemic by Dr. Briscoe and his subordinates is noted with pleasure by Mr. Rivers Thompson. The Resolution concludes with an acknowledgment of good services, as we said in a recent issue, rendered to the administration by the Dewan and other officers of the State.

It remains now to be seen how the present Maharaja will carry out the administrative reforms which have been initiated. We must tell him frankly that unless he takes a *personal interest* in the affairs of the Raj, it cannot, and will not, prosper. The officers appointed by him may do their best, but unless they are supported by him in the discharge of their onerous duties, their best endeavours will be barren of results. It is all very well to say that there is a Council of State, and that every thing is done in a *constitutional* way. Let not the word "constitutional" blind us to the duties of the sovereign The Maharaja ought to know that "No eye like the master's eye," and unless he personally supervises the administration, the expectations which have been formed and the promises that have been made will remain unfulfilled, and in no long time Cooch Behar will again lapse into that chaotic condition from which the British Government, after so much praise-worthy exertion, rescued it. We were glad to hear good accounts of him when he was in Cooch Behar, and for the *very short* time he personally directed its affairs; and we shall be very glad to hear that he has again put his shoulder to the wheel, and kept it there for a *very long time*. Ten months in Hill stations every year is not the "open sesame" for successful administration. Recreation is well-earned only after the day's labour. Cooch Behar has now in it all the elements of being a *model* native State, and it will be entirely the fault of the Maharaja if he does not improve his present opportunities and make his Raj "the cynosure of neighbouring eyes."

THE SIMLA OFFICES.

ONE of the first acts of Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring was to consider the question of the location of certain offices under the Government of India. For some time past the offices of the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, the Director-General of Railways, the Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity, in addition to some offices under the Military Department, had had their head-quarters permanently established at the summer capital of the empire. Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring decided that the offices of the Commissary General and the Director of Army Remount Operations should also be permanently located at Simla. When this decision was announced, we felt it our duty to protest against the permanent location of any of the offices under the Government of India at the summer capital. But no heed was given to our protest at the time, though we conclusively showed that the arrangement, notwithstanding a reduction in the scale of allowances to the clerks, would involve a considerable addition to the public expenditure. It seems that the agitation in connection with the annual exodus to the hills has forced the question upon the attention of the Government of India. The *Pioneer* hears that there is a probability of a committee being shortly assembled to consider the question of permanently *locating* in Calcutta some of the migratory offices of the Government of India. Our contemporary states that the three offices likely to be first dealt with are those of the Director-General of Telegraphs, Post Offices, and Railways; and that attention may also be turned to the Commissariat and Ordnance Offices.

We earnestly hope the *Pioneer's* information is correct. Whatever may be said (and that is little enough) in defence of the present annual migration to the hills of the Viceroy, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners, the practice of heads of departments spending the whole or the greater part of the year at Simla does not admit of any justification. The business of these latter lies in the plains, and they should on no account be allowed to have their offices permanently located at the summer capital or even to proceed thither annually with the Government of India with a large portion of their establishments. The Supreme Government now spends only three and a half months of the year in Calcutta, and the heads of departments, of course, follow this example. Some of them have managed for their own convenience, to have their offices permanently established at Simla. This is a serious evil. The public has no idea of what the cost of the annual migrations to the hills amounts to, and what expenditure has been incurred for permanently locating at Simla some of the offices of the Government of India. We trust the return for which Mr. Gorst has moved and which is now under preparation in the Financial Department will give us full information on the subject. Nor is expense the only consideration involved in this important question. The expenditure incurred on account of these annual migrations altogether fails to represent the indirect loss which is caused to the country by the transfer of the heads of departments to the hill-capital during the greater part of the year. The heads of departments should be at work in the plains throughout the year and constantly look after their subordinates. When they neglect their work and go to the

hills, they set a very bad example to those under them, and the result is seriously detrimental to the public interests.

The permanent location of offices at the hill-capital is, of course, most agreeable to the Europeans connected therewith. They find there a desirable climate and plenty of amusements. But what is sport to them is death to the ill-paid native clerks. The sufferings of these men during the winter at Simla know no bounds, and can be better imagined than described. It may be urged that the additional allowances granted to them should enable them to improve their mode of living. But those who think so are greatly mistaken. Every article of native food is awfully dear at Simla, and they must maintain two establishments. The result of the permanent location of some offices at Simla has been to inflict much unnecessary suffering upon poor ill-paid native clerks. The arrangement is doubtless pleasant to European officials. But we must not forget that the salary of a European employed in India is composed of two elements; one part of the pay which he receives remunerates him for the actual work he does, and the other compensates him for the discomforts and disadvantages of living in a tropical climate. Now, European officials who are permitted to reside at Simla throughout the year or even to spend the hot season there have no claim to the compensation mentioned above. They are not required to live in a climate which is unsuited to their constitution. Justice demands that one-third of the pay of these officials which is regarded as compensation for living in a tropical climate should be cut down. If this be done, we shall not hear of proposals for the permanent location of any office at Simla or of the annual migrations to the hills. There can be no justification whatever for incurring a considerable additional expenditure, or for inflicting untold sufferings on ill-paid native clerks for the convenience of a few European officials who receive extravagantly high remuneration for the work they do.

Of course the argument about the native clerks is a secondary one and we put it here only by way of contrast. The real question is the loss of efficiency in the offices, which are most useful when located in the metropolis of the Empire and least so when perched on the hills almost beyond the boundary of the Empire. If there be any truth in the argument about the location of different Government offices under one roof, which was so effectually urged in favor of the Bengal offices, it should not be lost sight of in the case of the different departments of the India Government. The public has a right to have the offices in which they have to transact business within easy reach and not altogether away from them.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE following is the programme of His Excellency the Viceroy's arrival in Calcutta:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will arrive in Calcutta by a special train on Tuesday, the 2nd December 1884, at 3-50 P. M., Railway time.

His Excellency will be received at the Sealdah Railway Station by the Chairman of the Corporation and Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta and the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, and at Government House by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Members of His Excellency's Council, the principal Civil and Military Officers, and other Gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard-of Honor of the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform of the Sealdah Railway Station and a Guard-of-Honor of Native troops, with Band, outside the Station.

The route taken will be by Lower Circular Road, Dhurrumtolah Street, and Esplanade.

The Body-Guard will form the Escort.

Guards-of-Honor of British Infantry and of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, with Band, will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase of Government House.

A Viceregal Salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency arrives at the Sealdah Station.

Full dress will be worn by Officers entitled to uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

LORD KIMBERLEY speaking at Bristol the other day, is reported to have said, that the Government desires to retain the friendship of the Afghans in view of the approach of Russia to our Indian frontier. He further stated that the policy of Government was to fix a strong Afghan frontier notwithstanding the friendly relations existing between Great Britian and Russia. His Lordship also said that the British Government was not unmindful of its obligation to place British forces in India in a position to be used with the greatest advantage and rapidity and that the strength of India would be in the extension of railways He also highly eulogised the administration of the Marquis of Ripon during his Viceroyalty.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has duly acknowledged the liberality of Babus Ishur Prosad Garga and Jyoti Prosad Garga, proprietors of the Maisadul Estate in the district of Midnapore, who have offered to pay from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500 for the construction of a suitable building for the accommodation of the girls' school in Midnapore.

IN ACCORDANCE with instructions from the Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council has approved of the institution of a Provident Fund to which all Civil Engineers in the Public Works Department are permitted to subscribe. "His Lordship does not desire, in the first instance, to make subscription to the fund obligatory, either on those now in the Department or on those who may hereafter be appointed, but prefers that it shall be established on the basis of encouraging members of the Department to save a certain proportion of their salaries by allowing interest on their contributions. The ultimate form which the conditions of subscription will assume will be further considered when it has been ascertained by experience to what extent officers now in the Department look upon the institution of such a fund as an advantage."

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of inventions and of musical instruments will be held in London, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, and under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the buildings at South Kensington, at present occupied by the International Health Exhibition. The Exhibition will be opened in May 1885. The Government of India has been invited to co-operate by taking an active part in an exhibition which will doubtless prove of benefit to the inhabitants of all countries by bringing prominently to their notice the many inventions which have been made since the Great International Exhibition of 1862, and by gathering together examples of the music of all nations. There is no doubt that the proposed exhibition will be of practical importance to the commerce and industry of the world. Intimation has been given that any inquiries which intending exhibitors may wish to make, should be addressed to Babu Trailokya Nath Mukharji, the Officer in charge of the Exhibition Branch of this Department, Calcutta.

IN A LETTER forming part of some correspondence arising out of a franchise meeting held at Whiteparish, near Salisbury, Earl Nelson says:—"After all, to make land of real use to landlord or tenant, be he great or small, it must be treated on strictly commercial principles. I should be glad so to amend the land law as to cause land to be easily bought and sold with cheap and efficient registration as to title; but if by this means many small freeholders could be again established it would not cause so great a blessing as some are inclined to suppose. As soon as the freehold was mortgaged the owner of it would be in a worsep light than when he rented the land, and if Mr. Saunders were tovisit France or Switz erland, which are so extolled for their peasant proprietorship, he would find people on their small and sub-divided freeholds working harder and living on much more scanty fare than our agricultural labourer would like, or than we should ever wish him to do."

WE HAVE been greatly relieved to hear that the distress in Birbhum is abating. The late rains have done a great deal of good, and the Railway works in the district will give employment to the people. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed the relief works in such a manner as would meet all present requirements. His late visit to Birbhum, and personal observation of the real condition of the people, have enabled him to remove all causes of complaint, and to take steps to diminish as much as possible the pressure of want.

THE FOLLOWING telegraphic message of condolence has been sent to Mrs. Fawcett by the President of the British Indian Association:—"The British Indian Association deeply mourns India's loss by the death of your husband. Accept sincerest condolence."

AT THE MUNICIPAL MEETING held on Thursday last, the Chairman Mr. Harrison, in a neat speech welcomed those who had been re-elected and returned as Commssioners to the Municipal board. He re-minded them of Antœus of whom it was fabled that in his struggles with Hercules, every time he touched mother earth, he received renewed strength to carry on the contest in which he was engaged. The Chairman hoped that the same experience would be assured to the public every time that the Commissioners returned to their constituents for re-election in their contest with the many sanitary evils against which they waged war in the Town. He might be permitted to express a hope that possibly the result of the Commission now sitting, might be to restore that harmony of relations which they all knew, was most desirable between the Bengal Government and the Commissioners of Calcutta. We say, Amen. If the branch of olive, which the Chairman hoped to see planted, will be but fostered with care, there is little reason to doubt that its growth will be luxuriant.

THE MEETING came to a close on the following resolution being unanimously carried:—That the thanks of the Commissioners be voted to Mr. Cotton for his public spirit and disinterested action in accepting the appointment of nominee of the Corporation in the Commission under section 28, and at the same time declining all extra remuneration for the arduous duties thereby imposed on him."

AT THE same meeting the following were elected members of the Town Council as Ward Commissioners:—"Ward No. 1—Babu Nilmony Mitter. Ward No. 2—Babu Bejoy Krishna Dutt. Ward No 3—Babu Kally Nath Mitter. Ward No. 4—Babu Amritonath Mitter. Ward No. 5—Babu Lall Behary Basack. Ward No. 6—Dr. Bhubun Mohun Sircar. Ward No. 7—Babu Jaggernath Khannah. Ward No. 8—Babu Modusudun Dutt. Ward No. 9—Babu Surendro Nath Dass. Ward No 10—Babu Goneshchunder Chunder. Ward No. 11—Babu Jogesh Chunder Dutt. Ward No. 12—Col. Beresford Lovett. Ward No. 13—Moulvi Fazlul Rahman. Ward No. 14—Babu Surendro Nath Banerjee. Ward No. 15—Moulvi Zohurul Huq. Ward No. 16—Mr. M. P. Gasper. Ward No. 17—Mr. F. W. Peterson. Ward No. 18—And Mr. J. McArthur." The following gentlemen were elected as General Commissioners in the Town Council:—Mr. C. E. Buckland, Maharaja Narendra Krishna, Babu Raj Kumar Sarvadhikari, Mr. H. M. Rustomji, Babus Preonath Dutt, Rajendra Nath Mitter, Radha Ramon Mittra, Mr. Duff Bruce, Mr. N. C. Madge, Syed Amir Hossein, and Mr. E. F. Atkinson."

THE FOLLOWING resolutions were unanimously adopted at the same meeting of the Commissioners:—"That an address be presented by the Corporation to His Excellency the Viceroy on the eve of his departure from this country, and that a deputation do wait upon him with an address. That an address be presented by the Corporation to Lord Dufferin on his arrival in Calcutta, and that a deputation do wait on him with the address."

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy, on his return journey from Simla, is being received everywhere, with great enthusiasm and right regal pomp by all sections of the community. His receptions at Ambala, Amritsar, and Delhi were most enthusiastic and greater honours await him, we doubt not, as he comes further down. The Amballa correspondent of a morning contemporary telegraphs as follows: "It is impossible to convey an idea of the anxiety of the people to do him honour. The whole route was crowded. Every house-top was filled with men, women and children who cheered lastily. I have witnessed several Viceregal processions, but none to be compared with this for a genuine expression of good-will." At Amritsar the Municipal Commissioners, in their farewell address, assured Lord Ripon, that his name would ever be remembered by the people of this country, as one who had their best interests at heart and who endeavoured with success to secure the loyalty of all classes to the Throne."

CHOLERA of a very virulent type is raging in TeleparaLane, Shampooker, WardNo. I. Prompt measures should be taken to check the coerse of the disease.

THE Government of India in a recent Resolution thus notices the notorious Webb case :—

The Governor-General in Council, after careful consideration of the proceedings of the case, feels bound to animadvert on the incomplete and unsatisfactory manner in which the trial was conducted by Mr. McLeod, the Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate of Jorehaut.

"In the first place, Mr. McLeod omitted to have several material witnesses examined before him and relied largely on evidence which was not legally admissible. This was the less excusable since although a local enquiry was instituted, the persons who made statements at the enquiry were not called as witnesses, while the two Police Officers were allowed to give a *rechauffe* of what was supposed to have been said on the occasion of the inquiry.

"Both the Judges of the High Court before whom the case was eventually taken commented on Mr. McLeod's short-comings.

In the next place the sentence passed by Mr. McLeod was altogether incommensurate with the offence which in his belief the accused had committed. In his judgment Mr. McLeod states:—

I have given the case very careful thought, and have made every possible allowance for the accused, but I am convinced that the charges brought are true. Though charged only with wrongful confinement, there is very little doubt what was the object of Shukurmani's confinement though of this there is no strict legal proof."

"Having arrived at this conclusion Mr. McLeod inflicts the punishment of a fine of Rs 100, whereas, if the charges brought were true—a question on which the Gvernor-General in Council expresses no opinion—the sentence should obviously have been much more severe.

On a review of Mr. McLeod's proceedings the conclusion of the Government of India is that the allegations which have been made of a miscarriage of justice in this case must be largely attributed to the failure of the Assistant Magistrate to make a full, searching, and properly conducted enquiry. It is difficult to exaggerate the mischief which is done by such a case as the present. There is no Province in India in which a strict, firm and impartial adminstration of justice between Europeans and Natives is of more vital importance than it is in Assam, and there is no place where cases arising out of assaults or alleged assaults by Europeans or Natives are more likely to occur, or where it is more important that such cases should be thoroughly investigated.

We are sincerely glad that His Lordship has taken so serious a notice of the case, as in His Lordship's own words :—"It is difficult to exaggerate the mischief which is done by such a case," beeause it is calculated to alienate the feelings of the people more than anything else. The people had been eagerly expecting to hear His Lordship raise his powerful voice against so notorious a miscarriage of justice and they are sincerely grateful that the voice is raised at last. We do hope that the Resolution will have the effect of making it impossible for such an occurrence to take place in future.

WE REGRET to have to announce the death, from fever, of Shazaadah Ahmed Halimozamman, the son of His Highness the late Golam Mohammad, grandson of Tipoo Sultan of Mysore, on Wednesday morning, at Chinsurah, at the advanced age of seventy-two. The Shazadaha's benevolence and his uniform courtesy towards those he ever came in contact with, endeared him much to those who knew him and his death is sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends, relatives and admirers. He however leaves a worthy representative in his only and distinguished son and heir, ShazadahMahammad Furrucksha who is already very well known to Calcutta Society. The late Shazadah's body was brought down from Chinsurah by rail, the same evening, and buried with the usual rites and ceremonies in the family cemetery at the Talligunj mosque, after mid-night.

THE *Times* (*October* 13) SAYS :—"The Bengal Rent Bill, in some of its provisions, has given rise to a grave and widespread dissatisfaction. It has been modified more than once, and we are not sure in what final form it will apppear. It, deals with a subject so large, so intricate, and involving such opposed interests, that its satisfactory solution must be a task of great difficulty." We wish Lord Ripon's name had not been associated with this unfortunate measure.

IN REPLYING to the address presented to him at Amritsar by the Khalsa Dewan and the Association representiug the Sikh Subhahs, the Viceroy said :—"He could assure them of one thing that he earnestly desired since he came to India so to conduct himself that he might deserve the confidence of his sovereign and obtain the regard of the people over whom he had been sent to rule. It was gratifying at the close of his Indian career to learn that they, at all events, were willing to accord him proofs of their confidence and regard. He rejoiced that they rightly appreciated the objects which the Government of India since he presided over it had in the measures which had been promulgated." No one ever denied that the objects which His Lordship set before himself were such as elicited the highest praise from all classes of society. That his *intentions* were noble we readily admit. If he could only carry these out, he would have been entitled to the lasting gratitude of the Indian nation. There is a Scotch proverb which says :—"Wark bears witness who does weel." Would that there were *good* "*work*," as there have been *good intentions*, which we could point to with a grateful heart! The *Times* in referring to Lord Ripon's administration said :—"The questions now pending of external and international policy in India are more than usually grave. If they could be decided by mere sentiment we should be well satisfied to leave them in Lord Ripon's hand. But for strong common sense, and for tact, and for a statesman's eye and mind, and for a power of will which is something more than obstinacy in persevering in a blunder," we should look to some other quarter. That Lord Ripon has been guided in his Indian career by a noble *sentiment*, and a rigid sense of justice, is acknowledged by all impartial observers. In some instances his policy has been misguided; his sense of justice resembled the *Fata Morgana*; and his ideas of chivalry led him into deplorable mistakes. But for all that we honor him for his *sentiment*, and are bound to say that his *good intentions*, though unaccompanied by acts, single him out as a Viceroy who wished to promote the welfare of India. If he had received adequate support, he would probably have made his career as illustrious as any other Viceroy in the annals of British India, and we are not disposed to say in his case.—"Bad workmen always complain of their tools."

THE following is an abstract of the rules for the election of Commissioners in the Suburban Municipality :

I.—*Qualifications of Voters.*—Voters must be males who have resided for a year within municipal limits; have paid, within that year, municipal rates aggregating Rs. 3 and have been duly registered. Persons belonging to a joint undivided family, one of the members of which has paid 3 rupees by way of rates, and who are also university graduates or licentiates, certificated Mukhtars or Pleaders, or earn a salary exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem, may also register their names as Voters.

II.—*Registration of Voters.*—Copies of registers showing qualified Voters will be prepared in the Municipal Office and affixed at the Magistrate's and Judge's Courts, the Municipal Office and the various Police Stations to which they refer. Claim to registration and objections to entries in these registers may be lodged 18 days before the date fixed for the elections, and will be heard by a Ward Sub-Committee of Commissioners, the decision of the majority of which will be final.

III.—*Nomination of Candidates.*—Thirty days before the date fixed for the elections the Chairman will issue a notice calling for nominations. Any four registered Voters may nominate a candidate. This must be done *on a printed* form, obtainable at the Municipal Office, which, with the consent of the candidate thereon recorded, must be delivered at the Municipal Office 10 clear days before the date fixed for the elections. A list of nominated candidates will be published by the Chairman, and registered Voters may state their objections in writing at the Municipal Office within 48 hours of the publication. Such objections will be finally decided by the Sub-Committee referred to in para. II.

IV.—*The Elections.*—If the number of candidates for any Ward be not greater than the vacancies the Chairman will declare the candidates duly elected. If the number of candidates exceed the vacancies the Chairman will *notify* the date and place for the election and the names of the candidates. Should a registered voter be unable to attend at the place of election he must apply 5 clear days before its date to the Municipal Office for a blue voting paper. His application must be in writing and signed by the voter and specify his name, address and registered number. He will receive a voting paper of the proper description, the instructions on which must be strictly followed. A voter can only vote in respect of the Ward in which he ordinarily resides; he has as many votes as there are vacancies and can give as many of them as he pleases for each candidate. A voter attending in person at the place for election must do so between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. He will be required by the officer in charge to state his name, address and registered number and will receive a white voting paper with these particulars set fully on which he must record his vote. Should he be illiterate, the necessary record will be made for him. Voting papers not in order or regarding which objections may be made at the time of election must nevertheless be recieved: but will be separated from the other, and adjudicated on by a Sub-Committee sitting on the next open day after the election. A candidate may appoint, by letter to the Chairman, two agents to watch the election on his behalf, who must obey the orders of the officer in charge. If the same person be a candidate for two or more Wards on his election for one Ward he ceases to be eligible for any other. No election is invalidated by any irregularity not material to its result. As soon as possible after the election the result will be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* and at the Municipal Office.

V.—*Schedule showing particulars as to elections.*

No. of Ward.	Comprizing Thanas.	No. of vacancies, i. e. of Municipal Commissioners allotted.	Place of election.	Date of elections
				1884.
I	Cossipore, Chitpore and Ooltadangah.	3	Chitpore Police Station	17th Dec.
II	Manicktollah and Baliaghatta ...	3	Baliaghatta ditto	17th Dec.
III	Entally and Baniapookur ...	3	Entally ditto	18th Dec.
IV	Ballygunge and Tollygunge ...	2	Ballygunge ditto	18th Dec.
V	Bhowanipore and Alipore ...	5	Municipal Office ditto	19th Dec.
VI.	Watgunge, Ekbalpore and Garden Reach.	4	Garden Reach Police Station.	19th Dec.

THE FOLLOWING rule for the election of Municipal Commissioners under Act III (B. C.) of 1884, is causing great dissatisfaction : "All persons wishing to vote must be present at the elections. No votes by proxy or in writing shall be received." This rule will prevent all respectable persons from voting." Very few respectable people would care to be *personally* present at the elections. We do not understand why such a rule has been made in the case of Moffussil Municipalities? Is it feared that undue pressure might be brought upon *ignorant* electors, and freedom of choice would be destroyed, if votes in writing were allowed? Does not the same objection apply to the Calcutta elections and to those in the suburbs of Calcutta? The rule for the suburbs is "The votes shall be taken by means of voting papers. A voter may either attend at the polling place and record his vote, or he may forward his vote to the polling officer, so that it may reach him before the hour fixed for the close of the poll." If intelligence and education of the voters be considered in judging of the impropriety of the rule about the electors being personally present at the polling place, it should not be forgotten that there are many municipalities which in point of intelligence and education are not at all inferior to the suburbs of Calcutta. The Utterpara

Municipality, for instance, would compare very favourably with any Municipality that may be named in regard to these qualifications, and we cannot understand why the voters in such an enlightened Municipality should not possess the privilege of voting by voting papers? If the rule of personal presence at the polling places be insisted on, the Bengal Government may rest assured that respectable persons would never take an interest in the elections, and will refuse to register themselves as voters. And if the thoughts and feelings of these people be not consulted, the inevitable result will be that the new Municipalities will be *failures*, in every sense of the word. We sincerely hope the Lieutenant-Governor will take this matter into consideration, and modify the rules so that the dissatisfaction which has been caused may be removed.

THE following observations of the Government of India regarding the new Indian Railway Bill will be read with interest:

The necessity for consolidating and amending the law relating to Indian Railways has at various times been under the consideration of the Government of India, and the question came more especially into prominence in 1882, owing to the extension of railways by private enterprize, which then for the first time took place.

2. The existing law relates chiefly to the conditions of the working of open lines of railways as between the several Railway Administrations and the public. With a view, however, to facilitate the preliminary negotiations for and the eventual completion and working of, railway undertakings promoted by private enterprize, and also to afford securities of various kinds which appear desirable in the interest of the general public, the Goverament of India desires to embody in a general Act for Indian Railways the various provisions defining those obligations of a Railway Company towards Government as well as towards the public, in constructing and working a line of railway, which general experience has proved to be desirable.

3. In this view a draft Bill has been prepared which embodies.

(1) the existing Indian Railway Acts;

(2) such of the provisions of the English Railway Acts or Bills as seem suitable to the circumstances of India;

(3) those provision of the existing contracts with guaranteed and other Indian Railway Companies which are of general application, and not special to the particular railway to which the contract relates.

4. The Government of India has further noticed, in connection with the large increase in the interchange of railway traffic which has of late years occurred and which is likely to develop itself still further with the growth of the Indian Railway system, the necessity for facilitating a reference to arbitration when differences or disputes arise between two or more railway administrations. To meet this want, provision has been made detailing the proceedings to be followed in arbitration, and including a power to enforce a reference to arbitration in cases where the continuance of a dispute is likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the public.

WE ARE glad to hear that arrangements are being made to call a public meeting, early in December, to honor the memory of the late Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur, C I. E., under the presidency, we believe, of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Advantage will be taken of the presence in Calcutta of the numerous friends and admirers of the deceased to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate his memory. Most anxious inquiries are made from all parts of the country as to the shape which the memorial would take. It is premature now to give an opinion on the subject. We have no doubt that the Committee, which will be appointed to consider the measures which should be adopted to mark our deep sense of gratitude to the man who worked incessantly to serve his country and his sovereign, will, before fixing upon a particular form of memorial, consult the feelings of all his friends and admirers as far as possible. Of course the shape of the memorial will greatly depend upon the amount of support given to the movement. We are aware that all classes of people will gladly contribute their share in raising a fitting memorial to one who so richly earned their gratitude and admiration. We are sanguine that the fund available will be such as would enable his friends to associate his name and memory with a charitable and philanthropic object that would be a fitting memento of the wide charity of our lamented friend. An universal feeling is expressed that whatever fund may be raised it should be so employed as to relieve the distress of suffering humanity. The *Englishman* suggests that the name and memory of Rai Kristodas Pal should be connected with an Eye Infirmary. The present Eye Infirmary is most unsuitable for its purpose, and it is, therefore, suggested that another building should be erected in the neighbourhood of Medical College from the funds which the friends and admirers of the deceased philanthropist may be able to raise. This suggestion has our hearty approval, and we feel sure that our countrymen will join with us in expressing their approval of this suggestion. The building alone, exclusive of ground, will cost, we believe, about a lac of rupees. If a lac and fifty thousand could be raised, then this project can be successfully carried out. The Bengal Government, it is believed, will contribute largely in furthering and completing such a scheme, should the Committee deem it advisable to entertain it. The building we propose would be an ornament to the metropolis of British India, and thousands of sufferers will bless every year the name of one who lived a hero, and died a martyr. We would take this opportunity to entreat our countrymen to make this movement in honor of Rai Kristodas Pal a national and not a local one. We are really very sorry to hear that some of his friends have been trying to *divide* the movement and raise funds in his name for *local* purposes. If such a course be adopted, a *fitting* memorial would be out of the question. We should all be of one mind and one heart in this matter bearing in mind the fact that the man whose memory we are going to honor constantly endeavoured to promote *union* and political brotherhood. The funds should not be divided and frittered away, but should be so united and augmented that a charitable and philanthopic object on a large scale, like the one suggested above, could be successfully carried out. We would request the admirers of our deceased friend to communicate with the Memorial Committee, which will soon be appointed, before taking any steps to confine the movement to *local* purposes. Before concluding our remarks we would also suggest that if the Memorial Committe entertain the Eye-Infirmary project, a marble bust of Rai Kristodas Pal should be plced in some conspicuous part of the building. In making this suggestion we are sure we give expression to the feelings of all classes of society, both European and Native.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY—In cases of Debility and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowlands Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer, Burry St. Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel, 'out of condition.' I take it, and like it, unmixed with any thing as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION

	Rs.	As.	P.
Syud Abdas Sobhan Chowdry, Kundagram Chumpapore	13	4	0
S. C. Chatterjea Esq., Azeemgunge	7	0	0
Raja Jogendra Narain Roy Bahadoor, Lalgola	31	8	0
Babu Bejoy Chunder Bannerjea, Dacca	13	4	0
,, Kashy Kinkur Sen, Rajshaye	13	4	0
,, Seetanath Bannerjea, Cooch Behar	10	0	0
,, Sarodapersad Roy, Madapore	6	0	0
,, Doorgadas Dutt, Meral	10	0	0
,, Denonath Das, Sylhet	6	10	0

ERRATUM.

Read Babu Ram Chunder Indra, Dhulutgunge Rs. 10. For Babu Ram Chunder Mitter, Rs. 10.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—12*th November* 1884.

General—31st Octr—Baboo Mohendra Nath Gupta, Depy Colr, Monghyr, to perform the functions of a Colr under sec 4 of Act VII, (B C,) of 1880 in that dist, during absence of Mr. W O, Reily.

3rd Novr—Baboo Jodu Nath Bose, Depy Colr, Midnapore, to perform the functions of a Colr under sec 4 of Act VII (B C.) of 1880 in that dist, vice Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee, transfd.

5th Novr—Baboo Mohendra Nath Seal, Tempy Sub Depy Colr, Tipperah, leave for three months, from 20th Sept last.

6th Novr—Mr A C Tute, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Dinagepore, leaves for three months, from date he may be relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Colr of that dist by Mr. H S Beadon.

The service of Baboo Kustori Lal, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Purneah, are placed tempy at the disposal of the P W D, Railway Branch, of this Govt, for the purpose of acquiring lands for the Purneah divn of the Assam-Behar Railway, vice Moulvie Sayed Nasiruddin.

Baboo Kustory Lal is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in the dists of Purneah and Dinagpore.

7th Novr—Baboo Okhoy Coomer Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on furlough, is posted to the sudder station of Khoolna.

Baboo Ashutosh Gupta, Temp Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Lohardugga, leave for two months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, Tempy Magte and Depy Colr, Lohardugga, is transfd to Manbhoom, and to have charge of the Govindpore sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Kaily Prosunno Sirker, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Govindpore, Manbhoom, is transfd to Lohardugga, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

8th Novr—Baboo Dino Nath Chuckerbutty, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Sarun, was on duty at the sudder station of the dist of Gya from the forenoon of 6th to afternoon of 11th ult.

Mr G Dey, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, has been granted by H M's Secy of state for India an extension of furlough for six weeks.

10th Novr—Mr W F Meres, Dist and Sess Judge, Midnapore furlough for five months, from 12th Augt last, in commutation of leave granted 3rd July, 1884.

11th Novr—Moulvie Abdul Jubber, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Patna, is transfd to 24-Pergns, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

11th Novr—Moulve Syed Mahomed Isael, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Kooshtea, Nuddea leave for one year.

Mr C F Manson, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Narangunge, Dacca, is transfd to Nuddea and to have charge of the Kooshtea subdivn.

Mr H P Todd Naylor, Asst Magte and Colr, Dacca, to have charge of the Naramgunge subdivn.

Mr F Wyer, Magte and Colr, Dacca, to act tempy as Comr of Dacca divn till relieved by Mr E Lewis.

Mr F H Barrow Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Dacca, to act tempy as Magte and Colr of that Dist till relieved by Mr F Wyer.

Police—25th Octr—Moulvie Aulad A Police, Gya, is transfd to Purneah.

Registration—10th Novr—Mr C W Bolton, who was under orders of the 24th ult, to act as Inspr Genl of Registration, is also under sec 7 of Act XV of 1872, to act as Sen Marriage Registrar of Calcutta; and under sec 7 of act XV of 1865, to act Registrar of Parsee Marriages beyond the local limits of the Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court.

Opium—10th Novr—Mr P Cosserat, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Gya, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Christian to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Gya, during the absence on leave of Mr P Cosserat.

Customs—8th Novr—Mr S J Kilby, Supdt of customs Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs, has been granted by H M's secy of state for India an extension of furlough for one month.

Medical—6th Novr—Asst Surg Kunja Lall Sanyal, in Charge of the sub-divn of, and dispensary at, Palamo, to have charge of the Burisal Dispensary.

8th Novr—The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management to the Magurah Dispensary in Jessore:—

Baboo Behari Lall Banerjee, Munsif, vice Baboo Krishna Nath Roy, transfd.

Baboo Bus-anto Kumar Bose, vice Baboo Gurusharn Banerjea.

Road Cess—5th Novr—Mr A Robertson to be chairman of the choa Branch Road committee in Moorshedabad, vice Mr J F Forbes.

Baboo Samachurn Bose to be Vice-chairman of the choa Branch Road Committee in Moorshedabad.

Baboo Moni Lall Banerjee to be a member of the Dist Road Committee of the 24-Purgh, vice Baboo Hari Mohan Banerjee, resigned.

10th Novr—The following gentlemen are re-apptd to be member of the Furreedpore Dist Road Committee:—

Baboo Dina Nath Dass Baboo Ganga Dhar Mozumdar Baboo Hara Bilash Mookerjee, Baboo Isnan chandra Moitra, Moonshi Meher Ali Khanker, Baboo Sarat chandra Dass, and Baboo Uma charn Aharjee.

Asst Surg Nile Ratan Adhikary, in charge of the sub-divnl dispensary at Cox's Bazar in Chittagong, to be Vice Chairman of the Branch Road committee at that place.

Judicial Department—4th Novr—The following gentlemen to be Hony Magte for the Narail Bench in Jessore, and are vested with the powers of a Magte, third class:—

Baboo Upendro Nath Sen, Baboo Basanta Coomar Dutt, Baboo Tirgunanund Upadhay to be an Hony Magte for the Chupra Municipal Bench in Sarun, and is vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

5th Novr—Baboo Nilmony Nag, Munsif of Munshigunge, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small causes, for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the amount of Rs 25 within the local limits of that munsifi.

6th Novr—Mr R S T MacEwen, Second Judge of the Court of Small causes, calcutta, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 31st ult.

7th Novr—Baboo Okhoy coomar Bose, Depy Magte and Depy colr, Khoolna, is vested with the powers of a Magte, first class.

Baboo Bimola Churn Bhattacharjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jessore, is vested with the powers under sec 110 of the code of Cri Procedure.

The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Romanath Gossain of his apptmt of Hony Magte of the Serampore Bench, in Hoogly.

The following gentlemen to be Hony Magtes for the Sasseram Bench, in Shahabad, and are vested with the powers of a Magte, third. class:—

Munsuf Nazir Khan, Amir Sing, and Baboo Raj Rajeswari Sing.

The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tenderded by Baboo Tarack Nath Mullick of his apptmt of Hony Magte of the Debeegunge Bench, in Julpigoree.

The Lieut-Gover accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Rajkristo Roy chowdhuri, Depy Inspr of Schools, of his apptmt of Hony Magte of the Hoogly general Bench.

10th Novr—Mr A M Bose, Barr-at-Law, to be an Hony Magte in the 24-Pergha, and is vested with the powers of a Magt, second class.

Baboo Biroja Mohun chowdhuri to be an Hony Magte for the Nelphamaree Bench, in Rungpore, and is vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

The following gentlemen to be Hony Magtes for the Ghattal Bench, in Midnapore, and are vested with the powers of a Magte, third class:—

Baboo Peary Lall Ghose and Baboo Probodh Chundra Das.

Baboo Murli Singh to be an Hony Magte for the Jamui Bench, in Monghyr, and is vested with the powers of a Magte third class.

Baboo Jiban Kristo Mukerjee to be an Hony Magte for the regular and independent Benches at Meherpore, in Nuddea, and is vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

Transfer—Mr M H Arnott, Asst, Engr, second grade, is transfd in the interests of the public service from the Cossye to the Circular and Eastern Canals Divn.

Advertisements.

BENGAL BONDED WARE-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

In conformity with Section XVI of Act V of 1838 and Bye-Law No. 10 and in terms of the Resolution passed at the Ordinary Meeting held this day, an Extraordinary General Meeting of Proprietors is hereby convened for Friday the 28th of November, current, at noon, for the purpose of giving the Proprietors an opportunity of acknowledging in some substantial manner their appreciation of Mr. Wood's long and faithful service.

Calcutta. } David Cowie,
Durga Churn Law,
W. I. M. McCaw.
12th November, 1884. } A. B. Sutherland,
Directors.

FOR SALE.

A large commodious boat named the "Noorjehan" being the property of the Dighapatiya Estate under the management of the Court of Wards. The boat is 96 long and 19 broad. Its original cost was Rs. 32,000. It was constructed of Nepal sal and teak wood and provided with two masts. It has one entrance room, one big drawing room, one bed room and two bath rooms, besides the deck. All the cabins are provided with venetian and glass doors and windows and admirably suited to serve as a yacht in tow of a steamer.

Intending purchasers may apply for further particulars to the undersigned. The boat is on view at Chitpur, Calcutta, in front of Messrs. Rali Brothers' Jute Mill.

RAJ KUMAR SIRKAR,
Manager of the Dighapatiya, Wards' Estate.

PLANTS.

Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO.
Will sell by Auction.
At 7 a. m., on Saturday, the 22nd November.
At No. 7, Park Street,

A LARGE COLLECTION OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS
COMPRISING

250 varieties of Crotons (including many new varieties and several unnamed hybrid seedlings) Aralias, Panax, Marantas, Begonias, Draceenas, Dieffenbachias, Anthuriums, Palms, Ferus, &c., &c.,

THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. GORDON.

At the half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association. held at their Office on Wednesday, the 12th November 1884, *at noon, the following Resolutions were passed :—*

David Cowie Esq., *in the chair.*

1. *Proposed by*—The Chairman.
Seconded by—Babu Bejoy Kishen Ghose.

That the Report of the Directors be received and the accounts passed as correct.

2. *Proposed by*—The Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law.
Seconded by—A. B. Sutherland Esq.

That the desirable surplus of Rs. 27,860·9-11 be appropriated in terms of the 4th paragraph of the Director's Report and that a dividend be declared of 10 rupees per share payable on and from the 18th instant.

3. *Proposed by*—A. B. Sutherland Esq.
Seconded by—W. I. M. McCaw Esq.

With reference to para 5 of the Directors' Report this Meeting records its sincere regret at the necessity which deprives this Association of its able Secretary, and desires that an Extraordinary General Meeting be convened on as early a date as may be convenient in order to give the Proprietors an opportunity of ackpowledging in some substantial manner their appreciation of Mr. Wood's long and faithful services.

4. *Proposed by*—Babu Bejoy Kishen Ghose.
Seconded by—Babu Kenooram Halder.

That the thanks of this Meeting, on behalf of the Share-holders be given to the Directors', Secretary and Establishment for their services during the past half-year.

David Cowie,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association.
FOR THE
Half-Year ended 31st October 1884.

1. Your Directors submit for examination and approval the accounts of the Association for the half-year ended 31st October 1884.

2. On the 30th April last the uncollected rent bills amounted to Rs. 7,218-2-3; during the subsequent six months bills were issued for Rs. 45,015-8-0; of these two amounts Rs. 46,308 5-9 have been realised, leaving Rs. 925-4-6 outstanding.

3. There has been a slight falling off in the business during the half-year, and at the close the demand for storage accomodation is slack.

4. The Divisible surplus amounts to Rs. 27,860-9-11, which, after reserving Rs. 2,000 as usual for the Repair and Building Fund, and discharging the amount now at debit of that Fund—Rs. 786-15-9—will admit of a dividend of Rs. 10 per share, and the transfer of the balance Rs. 5,073-10-2 to current Profit and Loss.

5. Your Directors regret to report that your Secretary's failing health renders it necessary for him to submit his application to retire from further active labor at the end of this year, or so soon after as as arrangements may be made for appointing his successor. After a long and meritorious service of over 30 years, during the last 8 years of which, after the death of Mr. George, the Assistant, your Secretary took upon himself the entire duties and saved the Association an expenditure of Rs. 250 per month for that period, your Directors are of opinion he has established his claim on this Association for some substantial recognition of his past and lengthened services.

At the General Meeting to be held on Wednesday the 12th November current, a Resolution will be brought forward to empower the Directors to carry out, on behalf of the shareholders, the manner in which they resolve to mark their appreciation of the long and faithful service rendered by Mr. Wood to this Association.

Calcutta, } Tarney Churn Bhose.
D. C. Law.
A. E. Harriss.
8th Nov. 1884. } A. B. Sutherland.
David Cowie.
W. J. M. McCaw.

BENGAL BONDED WARE-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.
90TH DIVIDEND.

The Dividend for the half-year ended 31st October, 1884 of Rs. 10 per share will be payable on and from the 18th instant.

Calcutta, } H. W. L. Wood,
12th November, 1884. } *Secretary.*

MUNICIPALITY OF THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.

Notice under paras. 12 & 19 of the rules for the Election of Municipal Commissioners.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Election of Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta will be held on the dates and at the places set forth in the following Schedule :—

Ward No.	Place of Election.	Date of Election.
I	Chitpore Police Station...	Dec. 17th, 1884.
II	Baliaghatta ditto ...	Ditto.
III	Entally ditto ...	Dec. 18th, 1884.
IV	Ballygunge ditto ...	Ditto.
V	Municipal Office ...	Dec. 19th, 1884.
VI	Garden Reach Police Station.	Ditto.

Nominations of candidates under Para. 14 of the Rules will be received at the Municipal Office at any time up to the following dates :—

Wards.	Latest date for Nomination.
I & II	December 7th, 1884.
III & IV	,, 8th, 1884.
V & VI	,, 9th, 1884.

Such nominations must be signed by four registered Voters and be in the form prescribed, which may be obtained free of charge on application to the Superintendent, Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta, Alipore.

C. C. STEVENS,
Chairman.

Dated, the 14th Nov. 1884.

স্থান পরিবর্ত্তনের বিজ্ঞাপন।

মেডিকাল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা

ধাত্রী
শ্রীমতী থাকমণি ঘোষ।

সাধারন ব্রাহ্ম সমাজের উপাসনা গৃহের উত্তরস্থিত। কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাটী হইতে ঠনঠনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাষ্টলেন ৮ নং বাটীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

MULLICK NEPHEW & Co.

TAILORS, MILLINERS. &c. &c.

373/4 *CHITPORE ROAD JORASANKO, CALCUTTA.*

Mullick Nephew and Co.—Beg to invite the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Calcutta and Mofussil to their *varied Collections of Winter Stocks.*

Flannels.—Crimson, stripe check and a variety of Patterns and quality.

Cashmere.—Ribbed, striped and of a variety of Patterns and colors.

Broad Cloth.—Of the best stuffs deserving special notice.

Serge.—Black and Gray of a very superior quality and others of the first water too numerous to detail.

☞An inspection solicited.

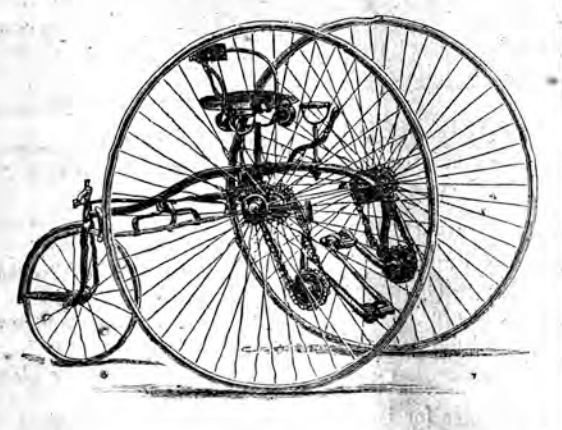
কর্ম্ম শুন্য।

জেলা খুলনিয়ার বাগহাট মহকুমার অধীন জোয়ার কুমারখালি দিং সীকমি তালুকের জনৈক নায়েব নিযুক্ত হওয়া আবশ্যক। বেতন ১২৲ টাকা। ১৫৲ টাকা পর্য্যন্ত বৃদ্ধি হইবেক। নগদ ৫০৲ শত টাকা ডিপজিট দিতে হইবেক। জমীদারী বিষয়ক ও আদালতের কার্য্যের জ্ঞান থাকারই ব্যক্তিরই দরখাস্ত নিম্নের ঠিকানায় আগামী ৫ই অগ্রহায়নের মধ্যে প্রেরিতব্য। ইতি——

24, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta. } Rai Bepin Mohun Sen,
Manager.

BYCYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

ANOTHER INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.



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ALSO TRICICLES FOR JUVENILES.

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THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons, Pharmaceutical and Operative Chemists,

54, SOVA BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE "McKESSON AND ROBBINS" PILLS.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Aloes, Barb, B. P. 5 grs. In Phials containing 100	Each 2	4
Aloes, Barb, Pulv., Rosœ Conf., Saponis Pulv., Ol. Carui		
Aloes, Dilute, (Dr. Hall's Dinner Pill 4 grs. In Phials, containing 100.	„ 2	0
Aloes, Barb, Pulv., Ext, Glycrrh., Saponis Pulv., Theriaca, aa gr. 1		
Aloes, Socotrine B. P. 5 grs. In Phial containing 100.	„ 2	4
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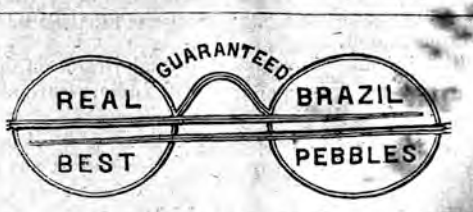

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